[THURSDAY, *November* 16, 1769. THE [NUMB. 1402.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 13th of Nov. 1769.
Flour at 18*s*. 6*d*. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5*s*. 9*d*.	Beef per Barrel	45*s* 0*d*.
Flour———	18*s*. 0*d*.	Pork	90*s*. 0*d*.
Brown Bread	16*s*. 0*d*.	Salt	2*s*. 6*d*.
Weſt-India Rum	4*s*. 0*d*.	Bohea Tea	4*s*. 3*d*.
New-England ditto	3*s*. 6*d*.	Chocol. per Doz.	19*s*. 0*d*.
Muſcovado Sugar	62*s*. 0*ds*.	Bees Wax	1*s*. 8*d*.
Single refin'd ditto	1*s*. 2*d*.	Nut Wood ☞	30*s*. 0*d*.
Molaſſes	2*s*. 0*d*.	Oak ditto ☞	19*s*. 0*d*;

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's	Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H	M.	ſets ☉ H.	M.	
THURSDAY		18	1	after 7	4	before 5		Laſt Qu. next Monday 2 Aft.
FRIDAY		19	1	7	5	5		
SATURDAY		20	2	7	8	5		
SUNDAY		21	2	7	9	5		
MONDAY	☾		3	7	10	5		
TUESDAY		23	4	7	11	5		
WEDNESDAY		24	5	7	12	5		

Days 9 Hours 52 Min. the 16th.

WARSAW, July 26.

THE Tartars have made a freſh incurſion into the Ukraine, where they have maſſacred and enſlaved thouſands of the inhabitants. The eſtates of the Potocki and Lobomirſki families have remarkably ſuffered.——

Letters from Kalus, near the Nieſter, of 1ſte 18th of this month contain the following intelligence: "Almoſt all the troops which compoſe the Ruſſian army, commanded by Prince Gallitzen, are now in the territory of the Turks, whoſe terror is extremely great ſince the action of the 13th. The Grand Vizir, with his army, has taken the road to Bender, and to all appearance, that of the Ruſſians will follow him thither.

Frontiers of Poland, Auguſt 7. They write from the Ruſſian army, that the garriſon of Choczim ſuffers greatly from a ſcarcity of proviſions, that the diſorder and conſternation of the ſaid fortreſs is alſo very great, in as much as they have no ſuccour left; however, that the Ruſſians themſelves are not well furniſhed with proviſions; and that if, contrary to expectations, the Turks ſhould not ſurrender ſoon, the former will find themſelves under a neceſſity of raiſing the ſiege. It is even aſſured, that part of them were preparing to repaſs the Nieſter. The Confederates continue re-enforcing themſelves in Lithuania, where there are but few Ruſſians. A whole regiment of Tartars in the ſervice of the Republic have joined them. The Marſhals Bierzynſki and Pulawſki are marching towards Lowitz, in order to be preſent there at a General Aſſembly of the Confederates, which is convoked for the 24th of this month. Prince Martin Lubomirſki has again viſited Lemberg, which has ſuffered greatly, his troops having burnt what remained of the ſuburb after their former viſit.

Warſaw, July 31. The Karaman Pacha has ordered the Seraſkier to be beheaded, who, after the Loſs of the Battle, had retired to Choczim, which the Grand Vizir ſeems to abandon to its Fate; he ſtill keeps his Poſition near Bender, from whence he detaches daily 30,000 Men to harraſs the Ruſſian Army, thinking by that Means to weaken their Forces, and overcome them, without coming to a deciſive Battle.

Paris, Auguſt 21. It is pretended, that the Engliſh have offered to reſtore Canada, if the King of France will give up their Poſſeſſions in India, and prohibit all Commerce to their Subjects in thoſe Parts.

Breſcia, Auguſt 20. A moſt dreadful Accident happened here the Day before Yeſterday. The Lightening fell upon a Tower, in which were ſeveral Thouſand Pounds Weight of Gun-Powder, and blew it up into the Air with a horrible Exploſion. Eight Palaces, and 97 other Houſes, have been entirely deſtroyed by it, and more than 2800 Perſons buried in the Ruins. About 300 have been dug out alive, but all more or leſs hurt. The reſt were found cruſhed to Pieces. We cannot, as yet, form any juſt Eſtimate of the Loſs occaſioned by this melancholy Accident; but, according to Appearance, it cannot be leſs than 300,000 Venetian Ducats.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 14.

On Saturday the felons from Maidſtone goal were bro't to Graveſend, and put on board the tranſport ſhip, which ſailed on her intended voyage for Virginia, having upwards of 200 tranſports to carry over.

Auguſt 23. It is affirmed, that the French Miniſter, in a converſation with our Am———r, at the Court of Verſailles, told him, that his maſter would cede the important kingdom of Corſica to Great Britain, for one half of the money expended upon the late conqueſt of it.

It is ſaid that John Wilkes, Eſq; has propoſed to the Miniſtry, that he will accept of his pardon, provided he is joined in the commiſſion of ſupervisors to the Eaſt-Indies. His ability to rouſe a ſpirit of liberty, and his connection with the premier in the direction, give him no leſs right to, than he has a proſpect of this appointment. A popular clergyman propoſes to go chaplain to the commiſſion, and the Rev. Mr. Green is making application for the ſame ſtation. How the ſacred competitors will determine this point, can alone be determined by the all revealing hand of time.

It was yeſterday morning reported, that Sir William Draper, is to be appointed to the command of the Britiſh forces in North-America, in the room of his Excellency General Gage.

By advices received from our various correſpondents in different parts of Europe, we are informed that the harveſt in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Pruſſia, and other northern parts of Europe, turns out very bad; but that there is the greateſt plenty of corn in Italy, Sicily, and other parts of the Mediterranean ever known.

It is computed by ſeveral perſons, judges in the matter, that there never was ſo great a plenty of cattle of all kinds; which renders it amazing that the price of meat ſhould ſtill be kept up ſo dear.

Auguſt 25. It is confidently ſaid, that, if on the arrival of a certain Governor, who is daily expected, his repreſentation of matters ſhould appear to correſpond with what has already been tranſmitted by him from that quarter, he will ſhortly be ſent back again on board a reſpectable fleet with full power, &c.

We hear that a ſcheme is under conſideration for dividing certain provinces beyond the Atlantick into diſtinct governments, in the ſame manner as St. John's iſland is ſeparated from the government of Newfoundland.

Auguſt 26. It is ſaid, with great Appearance of Probability, that a Change in the Miniſtry will ſoon take Place; that Lord C-----m will again ſuperintend the national Affairs; and, what is ſtill more ſingular, will be united with ſom[illegible]tain great Men, with whom it has been repeatedly [illegible]ed he would never have any Connection.

Auguſt 29. The ſuppreſſion of the privilege of the preſs, has been long threatened; and, we hear, that there are ſome thoughts of attempting it this next winter.

Upon the above ſubject Mrs. Macaulay makes this very juſt and ſenſible obſervation: "There is not, ſays this hiſtorian, a more certain mark of an *ill deſigning*, or *impotent adminiſtration*, than attempts to *reſtrain* the *liberty* of *ſpeaking* or *writing*.

We have the pleaſure to aſſure the public, that there will moſt certainly be a petition from the large and opulent County of York; notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid and attempted to the contrary.

The Weſtminſter Petition is greatly approved of by all who have read it: The ſtyle of it is ſpirited and nervous; and as the axe is there laid to the root of the tree, it is generally believed, that it will be conſidered as a laudable example to other cities and boroughs, at this truly alarming period; and have a very proper effect at --------.

Aug. 31. We hear that the Livery of London intend, on Michaelmas day, to petition his Majeſty for the diſſolution of the preſent Parliament.

Five hundred guineas were laid yeſterday to four hundred, that the Parliament will be diſſolved before Chriſtmas.

Yeſterday the Earl of Egmont attended the levy at St. James's, and had a conference with his Majeſty, from whence it is conjectured, that his Lordſhip will ſoon be appointed to ſome poſt in the Adminiſtration.

A correſpondent ſays, the prodigious increaſe of the French navy is truly alarming, and ſhou'd inſtigate the Great to lay aſide contentions and party ſquabbles, and unite in taking care of the moſt eſſential intereſts and ſecurity of the nation, which demand a powerful navy ever well kept up, and ready to defeat the attempts of our artful and natural enemy.

Aug. 31. This day, preciſely at twelve o'clock, the Court of Proprietors of the Eaſt-India Stock met. Sir George Colebrooke opened the buſineſs by informing the Court, that laſt night the directors had received a meſſage from Mr. Wood, Secretary to Lord Weymouth, informing them, that Sir John Lindſay's Commiſſion, in regard to the ſole command of his Majeſty's ſhips in the gulph of Perſia, has been ſigned and ſealed, with this further amendment, "that in caſe of Sir John's death, the next officer in command ſhould ſucceed to his department."

The queſtion therefore in debate turned upon this point——"Whether the commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in India ſhould have a ſhare in the deliberations of war and peace, and what that ſhare ſhould be."

The ſigning the Petition by the Electors of Weſtminſter goes on briſkly; and it is not doubted, but that in a week or ten days, it will be ſigned by a great majority of them, notwithſtanding all the influence of the Court, and the Miniſters to prevent it. On Tueſday laſt, after the Electors had unanimouſly agreed on a petition to the Throne, ſeveral expreſſes were immediately ſent into the country, and among them one to Alnwick, in Northumberland.

It is now ſaid that the example of the city of London, which was uſually followed by moſt of the counties and boroughs, with reſpect to addreſſes and petitions, loſt its influence; that the Surry petition gives more ſatisfaction to the real friends of Liberty, than any that has hitherto been preſented, and that it will be the ſtandard generally followed all over the country of England.

It is computed that his Majeſty's revenue will ſuſtain a loſs little ſhort of two hundred thouſand pounds per annum, on the article of tobacco, in caſe its cultivation ſhould be diſcontinued in Maryland and Virginia, as has been threatened by the planters.

Sept. 2. On Monday next is to be held at Crawley, a meeting of the gentlemen of the Weſtern diviſion of Suſſex, in order to frame a petition to the Throne for redreſſing of grievances, eſpecially that relative to the right of election.

They write from Bruſſels that the Empreſs Queen, in order to revive the trade of the Auſtrian Netherlands has made Oſtend a free port. This ſtep will probably in time be ſenſibly felt by the Dutch, particularly in their manufacture of woollen cloth, becauſe the Spaniards will be better pleaſed to ſell their wool at Oſtend than in Holland, where the duties are more than double.

A letter from Paris mentions, that the Court of Verſailles, incenſed at the inſolence of the Moors, who inſult the French flag in the Mediterranean, had given orders for a ſquadron of men of war to be fitted out at Toulon, to bombard Algiers, and other piratical towns on the Barbary coaſt.

The many petitions new forming in ſeveral counties of the kingdom, have ſo greatly alarmed the M———y, that their private conferences were never known to be ſo frequent.

A great many people affirm, that a certain Premier has declared, he will not take upon him to conduct affairs at the meeting of a great aſſembly, unleſs the E--l of C---- m will give his Advice, and alſo take upon him a part in the M-------.

We hear that a ſtop will be put to Enſigns and Coronets purchaſing companies for the future.

A Miniſter from the Courts of France and Spain, is ſaid to be coming ſhortly here, which occaſions many ſpeculations.

Sept. 5. We hear that a letter lately publiſhed, charging three great perſons with delinquency reſpecting the laſt treaty of peace, has made great commotions among the people in power: either it muſt occaſion an enquiry that cannot fail to be attended with extraordinary conſequences, or a rigorous proſecution of the perſon who has brought the charge.

The Rippon man of war, from Boſton, is arrived at Portſmouth.

We hear that Governor Bernard came paſſenger in the above ſhip.

It is thought the publication of Dr. Muſgrave's letter will occaſion ſome perſons to make an immediate tour into foreign parts.

It is ſaid, the ſpeedy return of a certain E—— to town yeſterday, from his ſeat in Bedfordſhire, was in conſequence of the above publication.

It has been ſtrongly recommended to a certain E—— to return directly to Bareges, as a continuance in this climate may ſoon be attended with dangerous conſequences.

Dr. Muſgrave's letter now engroſſes the whole converſation. Some politicians affirm that its conſequence will be fatal to two or three great perſons; while others imagine, that they will immediately remove themſelves to diſtant parts, and not riſk the reſult of it; as all agree an enquiry ought directly to be made into it.

On Saturday morning, as ſoon as the above letter was publiſhed abroad, an expreſs was immediately diſpatched to a certain Premier in the country.

A correſpondent deſires to know, why L——d H——— refuſed to examine the Chevalier D'Eon privately, upon the report of Dr. Muſgrave? and who was the perſon that offered the Chevalier D'Eon a valuable conſideration for the papers in his cuſtody?

It is generally believed that the firſt buſineſs entered upon at the meeting of a great aſſembly will be to enquire into the iniquity of a contract lately made known to the public.

It is ſaid that 160 Captains of the Royal Navy, had formed the laudable and truly Britiſh Reſolu-

liting money, is in effect, asking us to supply the deficiency of a fund, established upon a principle ruinous to our liberties: Any further grounds for this purpose, will be betraying the common cause, and we ought therefore to resist these demands, and leave the consequences to indulgent heaven, who has manifestly appeared for us, and will doubtless accomplish our deliverance from that slavery into which our enemies would involve us and our posterity.

Let us therefore join hand and heart, and encourage each other to the most active vigour, on the prospect of a favourable turn of affairs in the mother country: God forbid that our spirits should flag, when one effort more will insure us a victory; and the whole weight of the commercial interest of the nation is thrown into our scale.—Let every week this winter bring fresh intelligence to Parliament of our perseverance; If we grow indifferent and silent, America is undone. This is the time to convince the world, that we are as really intent upon the glorious objects we have been contending for, as at the ever memorable Congress, in 1765.—Against every grievance then stated, we should remonstrate and petition with reboubled fervency and zeal, remember that the eyes of all the Sons of Freedom on the continent, are upon you at this time.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

Capt. Peel, from Lisbon, informs, that on the 24th of September, in lat. 36:34, long. 15:36, he fell in with three Sallee men of war, of 32 guns each, who ordered him to hoist out his boat, and come on board them, which he did, and after producing his Mediterranean Pass, they detained him four hours, and then ordered him to proceed on his voyage. The next morning he saw a sail to windward, which immediately bore down for him, and came up with him about noon, when they fired a gun, hoisted a red flag, and ordered him on board; that on shewing him his pass, the Captain ordered him under a guard of 18 men, while they went on board his Brig, plundered his cabbin of all his stores and necessaries; took away his books and instruments, shirts, wearing apparel, and several things of value; struck his mate several times, and used all his people very ill, threatening to stab them if they did not open their chests, that they might take what they pleased: That one of their slaves told him, while he was on board, the ship belonged to the Emperor of Morocco; that they had lately sailed from Novo Sallee on a cruize, had taken several Spanish ships, and plundered a great many English vessels and others. They detained him till evening, and then ordered him on board his own vessel.

By Capt. May, from Lisbon, we are informed, that a fleet of 30 sail of Russia men of war of the line joined by 10 sail of Danish men of war, were going from the Baltick up the Mediterranean, against the Algerines, who had declared war against the Danes. He further informs, that the above account was brought to Lisbon by the Lieutenant of a Danish man of war, and that they were all in the Sound on the 10th of August. On the 26th of September, two days after he left Lisbon, he fell in with 5 or 6 sail of Algerines, one of them a two deck Ship, who fired several shot, and brought him to; after detaining him for some time, two vessels hove in sight, which they took to be English frigates, when they suffered him to proceed on his voyage, having first taken away some of his compasses and instruments. At the time he left them, he saw two zebecks bring a snow to, but does not know who she was.

From Cork we learn, that the brig Charming Polly, Capt. Henderson, who sailed from this port with a despised load of malt, arrived there on the 29th of August, where she was at first refused entrance by the collector, he supposing the said Capt. had run away with the vessel and cargo, till the Captain produced a news-paper containing the transactions of the united inhabitants of this city relative to the said malt; which transactions have since been published there, and greatly approved of.

Last week sailed the brig Friends Goodwill, Capt. Spicer, for Hull, who carries back with him a large quantity of goods imported in said brig, contrary to the agreement of the merchants and traders of this city.

Nov. 13. Last Thursday sailed for London the ship Pennsylvania-Packet, Capt. Falconer, with whom went passengers Mrs. Rachel Willson, a public Friend, and Mr. Abel James, of this city, merchant, Capt. Falconer, carries with him a quantity of goods imported contrary to agreement.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Sept. 25.

"Having just now, on change, learnt that this Court and the Emperor of Morocco have concluded peace for a year, we send this, after Captain Fortin, to inform you thereof; fearing, as Barbary abounds in wheat, supplies from thence will reduce our market to a low ebb, which occasions our countermanding your interesting us in vessel's cargoes, till further advice———Requesting your communicating this unwelcome news to our friends."

MARBLEHEAD, November 2.

Our Boston friends gave us to understand, that the Chest of Tea lately sent back to Boston from hence, had fallen into the Rout of Marblehead again, by the Way of Malden; on which the well-disposed Sons of America have made diligent Search, and cannot discover any Thing of it; the Person to whom it was sent before, declares, upon his Honour, that he knows nothing of it, since it was safe landed at the Store of the Importer, in Boston, by Mr. Thomas Butman; so that it is very likely, that the Tea may have taken the Road to Salem, Ipswich, or Newbury, which the true Sons of America would do well to make strict Enquiry after, and, if it can be found, confine it in some safe Store, that it may be forth coming in due Time.

NEW-YORK, November 16.

A Correspondent informs us, That in one of the Towns Eastward of *Seabrook*, there lately lived two reputable Widowers, the one aged 65, the other 63, who having each had a good many Children, all of whom had been decently provided for in the matrimonial Way, except one Daughter each, of about 18 Years of Age, they mutually agreed to intermarry with each other's Daughter; which they did accordingly a few Days ago, with this Resolution to live altogether in one House; and as an Encouragement to Propagation, the Old Veterans have made a Bet of One Hundred Dollars, to be paid to him whose young Wife shall soonest make her Brother-in-Law a Grandfather.

Capt. Pasture from Virginia, acquaints us, That as he came past Cape Henry last Saturday Week, he saw a large Ship ashore there, which one of the Pilots informed him was the Hussar Frigate, and that she run on there the Monday Night before.

By Captain Mersey from Gibraltar, we learn, That the Emperor of Morocco, has declared War against the English Nation.

On Friday the 6th Ult. a Man, who was a Prisoner in the New City Hall, threw a Bottle of Water at a Woman, which struck her on the left Side of her Forehead and fractured her Skull. After the Blow, which laid the Bone bare, she had a bleeding at the Nose, an urgent vomiting, and now and then a Delirium. Saturday Evening she was scalped, and the Monday following trepann'd by Dr. Prime of this City, in Presence of a large Number of Spectators: Immediately after the Operation, a large Quantity of Blood, and afterwards, from Day to Day, a considerable Quantity of Matter was discharged from under the Skull. However, on Sunday November 5th, she was as she had been for some Weeks before, in a promising Way of Recovery.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS the late *Comet*, or *last imperfect Piece of a Comet*, has now disappeared, a few short Hints *(for the present)* or Remarks thereon, may not be unacceptable to the *Public*:——This *Comet's Trajectory*, or *apparent Course in the Heavens*, extended nearly in a right Line with the *Equinoctial*;—its *real* and *apparent Motion*, was exceedingly slow, and almost imperceptible: Whereas, had it been the *perfect Comet*, its Path would have been more proportionably and moderately deflected or curved; its *apparent Motion*, would have been considerably more *rapid*, its *Nucleus* and whole Appearance *much larger* and *brighter*, as the *Planets are*.

On the 7th and 8th *Inst.* the *Comet* had almost disappeared, and no *Observation* could be *quite perfect*; but to the best of my Judgment, its apparent Place on the 7th, was 2° and on the 8th, 4 *Degrees nearer* to the *Sun*, than it was on the 5th *Inst.* and between 6 and 7 *Deg. very suddenly* more to the *Southward*; consequently it must *already*, either have spent *nearly the Whole* of its weak *projectile Force*, or its *new formed Orbit* must prove to be exceedingly *small and contracted*:——By Projection of a *Scheme*, from *Observations* taken of each of the *Comet's Path*, this latter *Comet* appears as an *imperfect Invalid*, and out of its *Road*.

This *Comet*, or split Piece of a *blown-up World*, had an *exterior Contact*, or just touched the *Æquator* on the *Celestial* GLOBE, and also touched the Left Side of the *Asterism* SERPENTARIUS, in a right Line with the fixed Star *Alfeta* in CORONA-SEPTENTRIONALIS, and the fixed Star *Seginus* in the *Constellation* BOOTES, a few Hours before the Storm began on *Monday last the 6th Instant*.

There really appears *to me*, to want only *an actual visual Demonstration*, to prove, that the *Maculæ*, or *Solar Spots*, are the *melted Dross*, the *Scoria*, and the *partly dissolved broken Pieces* of BLOWN-UP WOLDS, swimming on the *Surface* of the SUN'S VORACIOUS, LARGE, AND DREADFULLY CONSUMING LIQUID FIRE.

And which is *strongly confirmed*, by the general and universal Tendency of the *whole Creation* of WORLDS AND THEIR INHABITANTS, towards a DISSOLUTION, by the *nearer* and *nearer Coincidence* of the PLANETARY ORBITS, &c.—and by their *proportional Resistance* from the DENSITY OF DIFFERENT MEDIUMS; and by every Inference and Conclusion arising from the latter Parts of my *Philosophical Description* of COMETS, *for the 6th Ult.* &c.

THE EARTH, we may observe, is not in the Part of its *Orbit* to receive *material general Damage*, (*naturally*) from either of these *Comets*; but the *contingent Situation* (BY NATURE) of every WORLD, &c. ought to be made as universally known as possible; 'tis really *imprudent* to *deceive us*, and to *lull us wantonly* into a HURTFUL SECURITY.—However read *Sir* ISAAC NEWTON. see *Principia. Prop. X. B. III.* &c. wherein it it *proved* (*as mentioned Sept.* 23th) that in Regard to the MEDIUM, in which the PLANETS OR WORLDS now *circulate*, *their Motions in the Heavens*, *may subsist an exceeding long Time*.

Observations of the TRANSIT *of* MERCURY *over the* SUN'S DISC, *on the 9th Inst. P. M.* should have been annexed. But an innumerable Quantity of *small dense Clouds* were then swimming in the *Atmosphere*, and notwithstanding many *thin Openings*, *'twas missing*, and could not obtain neither *the* EXACT *External-Contact*, *Ingress*, *Egress*, or *Setting*, &c.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1769. S. SP. SKINNER.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Rainbow, Caldwell, from Colerain. Brig Venus, Betton, Cork. Oswego, Mercer, Gibraltar. Nelly, Bennett, Musquitoes. Sloop Betsey, Mackie, St. Nichola Mole. Charles-Town, Whetten, S. Carolina. New-York Packet, Gennings; Sally, Hunt; and Betsy, Holt, North-Carolina. Dove, Ferguson, Philadelphia. Sally and Betsy, Holt; Lovely Lucy, Allen; Willoughy, Brown; Schooner Ann, Pasteur; Friendship, Power, Virginia.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Albany, Richards; New-York, Haight, for London. Lawrence, Busden; Brig Friendship, Wallace, Jamaica. Jupiter, Byers, Dublin. Sloop Nancy, Frost, Madeira. Catherine, Wood; Charlotte, Buffitt, Georgia. Charles-Town, Whetten, South-Carolina. Lydia, Freebody, junr. Rhode-Island. Schooner Ann, Pasteur, Virginia. Sally, Thurston, North-Carolina. Elizabeth Moone, Honduras. Sloop Conway, Kennedy, Antigua. Ship Franklin, Byvanck, Gibraltar. Schooner Vigorous, Dean, Liverpool, N. E.

CLEARED.

Brig Enterprize, Reynolds, to La Roach. Sloop Sally, Pell, St. Croix. Francis, Seymour, Surinam. Endeavour, Ellis, Philadelphia. Sloop General Gage, Gibb, Coracoa. Schooner Ann, Parker; Charming Polly, Anderson, Cadiz. Sally, Joyne, Virginia.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on Monday Morning the 6th of this Month, at the Coffee-House, two Letters directed to Sampson Simson, by Capt. Haight, from London, were taken up, under the Notice of a Gentleman then present; who says that he does not know the Person's Name, but gives a Description of him, which I do not repeat here, lest some innocent Person of near the same Likeness might be unjustly suspected of so atrocious an Act; and having put up an Advertisement at the Coffee-House for the said Letters, which was privately taken down on Sunday Afternoon last, I presume by the same base Hand which took up the Letters, I now offer the above Reward to whoever will discover the Person who has taken up and detained the aforesaid Letters, so that he be legally convicted thereof.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1769. SAMPSON SIMSON.

As there have lately been more Complaints of this Sort, it is hoped that every honest Man, will, as Occasion offers, keep a strict Eye on any Body who takes up other Letters than his own or particular Friends'. 2 5

LOST last Thursday Night at the Assembly, a black Sattin Cloak, lin'd with black, and trimm'd with brown Furr, suppos'd to be taken by Mistake: If any Person has it and will leave it with the Printer, they will oblige the Owner much.

November 11, 1769. 2 5

We can assure the Public, that the following Agreement is now handing about in this City; that it is already signed by most of the Merchants and Traders, and there is no Doubt that it will be signed by all the Rest in a few Days.

WHEREAS it is for the Interest of all the American Colonies in general, as well as for each in particular, to unite and act in Concert on every just Occasion: And WHEREAS, the restricting the Importation of Goods from Great Britain, is undeniably the most effectual, as well as the most peaceable, virtuous and constitutional Measure which human Wisdom could invent, to defeat the iniquitous Purposes of the oppressive Act of Parliament, imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, Tea, &c.

And WHEREAS, all the middle Colonies of America except the Colony of Rhode-Island, have cheerfully adopted the said Measure.——We the Subscribers, not only by Way of shewing our Abhorrence of the Conduct of the said Colony of Rhode-Island, but to constrain them by all legal Means in our Power to adopt the said Measure; do promise and engage to and with each other, as we value our Reputations as honest Men and good Citizens, not to buy of, sell to, or hold any Connection or Intercourse with, directly or indirectly (save only what shall relate to Debts already contracted) any Person or Persons dwelling and residing in the said Colony of Rhode-Island, until they shall fully come into the Agreement subscribed by the Merchants of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, not to import Goods from Great Britain until the Act imposing Duties, on Paper, Glass, Tea, &c. is repealed*; and that they also agree to put in Store the Goods which they have already ordered, and not to sell any of the said Goods, until other Goods shall arrive in Rhode-Island, after the Repeal of the said Act.

Witness our Hands, in New-York, this 13th of November, 1769.—[*We hear they have at last come into the Agreement, but the Committee have received no explicit Account of it]

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Peter Losee, late of Hempstead, in Queen's County, and Province of New-York, (an absconding Debtor) that the Subscribers hereof, Trustees appointed for and in Behalf of all the Creditors of said Peter, are ready to make a Dividend of all the Estate of said Peter Losee, that has come to our Knowledge, and desire all the Creditors to meet at the House of Benjamin Townsend, in Jericho, on Saturday the 30th of December next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purposes aforesaid.

WILLIAM SEAMAN,
WILLIAM KIRBE,
BENJ. TOWNSEND, } Trustees.

Oct. 28, 1769. 2 5

RUN away on Thursday the 8th Instant, November, from the Subscriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indented Servant Man, named John Southerland, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, short brown Hair, pale sallow Complection, occasioned by Sickness he lately had in the West-Indies; has been a Soldier, and wounded in the Thigh with a Ball, the Scar of which may be seen; is much addicted to Drink, has lived 4 or 5 Years in the Jersies, employed in Farming Business;—had on when he went away, a check'd Shirt, a Pair of Russia Drab Breeches or Oznaburg Trowsers, black Stockings, English made Shoes, Pinckbeck Buckles, an oldish brown under Waistcoat, a short blue one lined with white Flannel over it, and a narrow brimm'd Boy's Felt Hat. He also carried off with him the following Clothes, with which he was sent to a Washerwoman, viz. Two check'd Linen Handkerchiefs, two or three Pairs of white Cotton Stockings, one or two Pairs of Oznaburg and two Pair check'd Trowsers, one or two white Frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled Shirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the Flap with the Letters L.G. in a yellow Stain.—All Persons to whom any of the said Goods may be offer'd for Sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are desired to stop them, and the said Servant, and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, shall receive four Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said Servant, as they will answer it at their Peril. 2 5 LEMUEL GUSTINE, junr.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Robert R. Livingston, Esquires, two of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, by the petitioning creditors of Samuel Belknap, of Ulster county in the province aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to all the creditors of the said Samuel Belknap, to shew cause, (if any they have) at the dwelling house of the said Daniel Horsmanden, in Smith-street, in the city aforesaid, on Saturday the 25th day of November instant, ot ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, why an assignment of the estate of the said Samuel Belknap, should not be made to Robert Campble, assignee, appointed to receive and dispose of the same, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Samuel Belknap, and he be thereupon discharged; agreeable to the acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, made and passed for the relief of insolvent debtors; he the said Samuel Belknap and his petitioning creditors, having complied with the said several acts.——Dated the 15th day of November, 1769.

POET'S CORNER.

'TIS not Wealth, it is not Birth,
Can Value to the Soul convey:
Minds poſſeſs ſuperiour Worth,
Which Chance, nor gives, nor takes away.

Like the Sun, true Merit ſhows,
By Nature warm, by Nature bright;
With inbred Flames it nobly glows,
Nor needs the aid of borrow'd Light.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing Office at the Exchange at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each ſingle.

FREEMAN's NEW-YORK ALMANACK,

For the Year 1770,

CONTAINING

After the Preface,

1. AN *Explanation of the Almanack.*
2. *Eclipſes. Vulgar Notes, Aſpects, &c.*
3. *Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, (ſo called) with their Stations and Periods of Revolution round the Sun.*
4. *Twelve Signs, with the Parts of the Body they are ſuppoſed to govern.*
5. *Liſt of his Majeſty's Forces in America and where Stationed*
6. *Staff Officers.*
7. *Field ditto.*
8. *Admiralty Judges, their Salaries, Stations, Juriſdictions, and how paid.*
9. *Liſt of his Majeſty's Council, Aſſembly, Supreme and County Judges, and other Officers, & Meetings of the Proprietors, &c. in N. Jerſey*
10. *Ephemeris of the Planets Motions.*
11. *The Bantam Cock, a humourous Piece.*
12. *Verſes over the Months, a Father's Advice to his Son.*
13. *The Month Pages, each of which contains, 1ſt the Days of the Month, 2d, Days of the Week, 3d, Feſtivals, remarkable Days and Judgment of the Weather. 4 Moon's Place in the Signs. 5. Suns riſing and ſetting 6. Moons do. 7. Moons ſouthing. 8. Times of High Water. 9. Age, Quartering, Full and Change of the Moon. 10. Aſpects, ſelect Sentences. &c.*
14. *Receipts, to deſtroy and rid Houſes of Bugs, 2, to deſtroy Fleas, 3, to ſcare away Rats and Mice.*
15. *Method of raiſing Flax for fine Cambricks, Lawns. Lace, &c. one Crop of which Flax is of more Value than the Land it grows on.*
16. *Receipts, 1 to cure the Ulcer in the Lungs, 2 for the Gout, 3 for the Jaundice, 4, for a Conſumption, or Cough, 5, for the Reumatiſm, 6, for making the Golden Balſom, with its admirable Virtues.*
17. *An Encomium on the Lawyers.*
18. *An excellent cheap and laſting Cement for broken Glaſs or China.*
19. *To make Train Oil anſwer as well as Linſeed Oil, for Houſe Painting, with a cheap Paint free from Duty —To make Steel produce a bundance of Fire. To make Steel of Iron.*
20. *Turns of Fortune, a Tale.*
21. *None but the Guilty completely miſerable, a Tale.*
22. *A Table to know the exact Number of Days, from any Day in one Month, to the ſame Day in any other Month, with the Uſes.*
23. *A Table ſhewing the Amount of Salaries, Wages or Intereſt for any Number of Days, at any Rate, with Examples.*
24. *Table of Coins as they paſs in England and all the Colonies.*
    A new Regulation by the Chamber of Commerce.
25. *Liſt of the Council, Aſſembly, Judges, City Officers in New-York, with the Officers in the Admiralty. Poſt-Office, Supreme & Chancery Courts, &c.*
26. *Engliſh Governors in America.*
27. *Supreme, County, and other Courts, in N. York, New-Jerſey Pennſylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode-Iſland.*
28. *Tide Table, Table of Daily Expence.*
29. *Intereſt Table.*
30. *A complete Table of Roads, with the Miles ſummed up, and the Rates of Poſtage to all Places where Poſts are eſtabliſhed.*
31. *Laws of the Poſt-Office,*
32. *Stages to Philadelphia, &c. and the Rates.*
33. *Quakers General Meetings.*
34. *Names of the Pocket Boats.*

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,
A

DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED
On SATURDAY, the 10th Day of *Auguſt*, 1769,
AT THE
FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE,
IN
BEEKMAN'S PRECINCT, DUTCHES COUNTY,
In the Province of
NEW-YORK.
BY THE CELEBRATED
RACHEL WILSON,
(One of the People called QUAKERS)
To a numerous Audience of different Perſuaſions.

Taken in ſhort Hand, from the Mouth of the Speaker, by one of the Audience.

The SHIP
ALBANY,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
MASTER,

IS expected to ſail for London the 21ſt Inſtant. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Mr. CHARLES M'EVERS, or the ſaid Maſter. —— 1 8

HENRY WILMOT,

In Hanover-Square, near the Old Slip Market,

HAS a quantity of EXCEEDING GOOD RICE, which he will ſell very cheap for CASH; alſo a parcel of blond and thread laces, gold laces, vellums and gold Mecklenburgh bindings, plain and figured modes; variety of figured farſenets, black and cloth coloured peelong ſattins, ſcarlet, light, and crow coloured balladine ſewing ſilks, Scotch threads; knit worſted, cotton, thread and ſuperfine black and coloured ſilk boſe, Leghorn, Dunſtable, and fine chip hats, Oſtrich feathers for riding hats, Italian breaſt flowers and plumes, Italian, kid, and coloured lamb gloves; mens and womens black ſilk gloves and mitts: catguts, figured gauze, very neat flower'd bordered gauze aprons and handkerchiefs; great variety of rich ivory fans, ribbons, Barcelona cravats and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs; japaned hair pins, very neat paſte ſet tortoiſe ſhell combs, and paſte ſhoe and knee buckles of many prices; paſte, garnet, jet, wax, and pearl necklaces and earrings; moco and ſtone ſleeve buttons, cornelian and paſte ſeals: great variety of the neweſt faſhioned knives and forks in ſets, ſquare pointed and White Chapel needles; Holland tapes, box, ivory, and horn combs, very neat bolſter and pocket piſtols, mens beaver and caſtor hats; a few pieces of very elegant ornamental and ſome uſeful China, which will be conſiderably under the value; Dutch and Engliſh toys, Tunbridge wares, the beſt London drawn boot legs and vamps, prepared hairs and wig makers trimmings of all ſorts, with many other articles. 1 4

To be ſold at Publick Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in this City, on Tueſday the 24th Day of this Inſtant, November, between the Hours of Twelve and Two at Noon:

SIX Thouſand Acres of Land, belonging to Captain William Coſby, and formerly advertiſed for Sale, ſituate on the South-Side of the Mohawk's-River, and about 4 Miles diſtant from the ſame, and oppoſite to the Settlement of Stone-Arabia; and bounded to the South by Lands granted to Frederick Young, and others; and to the North by Lands patented to Lewis Morris, and others; and being between the Mohawk's-River and Cherry-Valley. Theſe Lands are eſteemed to be very good, have the Situation extremely convenient for a Settlement. —— A Title will be given, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from Capt. Coſby, to the Subſcribers.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.
JAMES DUANE.

Wanted to Rent,

AN *improved Farm or Plantation, in the Province of New-York, or the Jerſies, whereon is a tolerable Houſe, Barn, and out Conveniences, together with a bearing Orchard, and not leſs than 200 Acres, arable and Meadow Land.* —— *Any Perſon who has ſuch to let, may hear of an unexceptionable Tenant, by leaving a Line, with Particulars, directed for A. B. with the Printer.* 1 4

AT

Ogden's, Laight, & Company's,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, Eaſt New-Jerſey;

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other caſtings uſually made at air furnaces, ſuch as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, piepans of various ſizes, potaſh, kettle, and ſugar boilers; calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates, neatly fitting each other; Bath ſtoves for burning coal, iron ſtoves for work-ſhops and ſhips cabbins; Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and ſizes; half hundred and ſmaller weights. As their metal is of the beſt quality, and the conſtruction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the moſt improved; their ware is equal if not ſuperior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general, ſuperior to Engliſh hammers, &c.

Any perſon wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his ſtore in St. George's Square, New-York, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jerſey; caſtings of any particular kind may be made, by applying to any of the above perſons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price. 0 3

GRANT and FINE,

Near the Fly-Market, have for Sale (for Caſh only)

NAils by the caſk, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, and 24d, alſo deck and ſheathing nails; white lead, and Spaniſh brown ground in oil, and dry, with other painters colours, window glaſs 8 by 6, and 9 by 7; pipes in whole and half boxes, refin'd and common bar iron, beſt heart and club German ſteel, faggot and bliſter'd ſteel.

The beſt of ſaws, anvils, vices, and a general aſſortment of ironmongery and cutlery ſold as uſual.

They have alſo for ſale,—A few hogſheads of Weſt-India rum, and bales of cotton.

They give ready money for pot-aſh. 0 3

New-York, Oct. 5, 1769.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, on the premiſes, the firſt day of March next, or at private ſale any time before; the ſix under-mentioned lots, ſituated in Old Town, on the ſouth ſide of Staten-Iſland, and bounding on the public road that leads to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres,
another 62,
another 54,
another 140,
another 54,
and the other 42 acres, all in good fence, and in running out of ſaid lots, great care was taken in dividing, as equally as poſſible, the wood land and meadows; as may appear by a map of the whole tract, to be ſeen at the reſidence of James Lawrence, John Burt Lyng, or Joſeph Allicoke, in this city. An indiſputable title will be given by Charles Jandine, the proprietor, now living on the premiſes 96 102

WE hear ſome Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Britons, No. 50 and 51, for publiſhing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Priſon in London. —— Inquire at the Printing-Office.

JOHN MORTON,

At his Store in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, (without taking the leaſt Advantage of the preſent Scarcity of Goods,) will ſell at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh, the Remains of his Store, conſiſting of the following Articles, viz.

Furniture checks,
¾, yard wide, and yard and ¼ cotton and linen ditto,
Iriſh linen from 2s. to 10s. per yard.
Coarſe and fine ſheeting,
Oznaburgs and dowlas,
Garlix, laggings, & chilloes,
Toweling,
Rolls and buckram,
Stamp'd cambric handkerchiefs.
Souſee, and check linen and cotton do.
Spotted red and white, and blue and white do.
Flower'd and plain lawn do.
Silk and cotton romalls,
Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats,
Perſians, taffeties, and farſenets,
Paduſoy, ducape, luteſtring, mantua, and armozine ſilks,
Black, white, drab, green, crimſon and ſky colour'd ſattins and peelongs.
Flower'd ſattins and figur'd modes,
Flower'd gauze,
Catguts,
Curtain & binding callicoes,
Callicoes, chintzes, and cottons,
Cotton gowns and counterpanes,
Fine and coarſe cambrics and lawns,
Bedbunts and ticking.
Mens laced hats,
Mens and boys caſtor and felt do.
Mohair and ſewing ſilk of all colours,
Flemiſh, Scotch, and Nun's thread,
Darning and ſtitching do.
Shaded crewels, and bobbin
Apron and cap tapes,
Wriſtband and broad do.
Quality and ſhoe binding,
Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes,
Superfine middling and low priced blue, green, brown, drab, Tyrian, and pompadour broad cloths,
Knaps & coatings of various colours,
Bath rugs, kerſies, and half-thicks,
Red and blue penniſtons,
Green and red baize,
Black and blue everlaſting,
Criminſon aurora.
Red, yellow, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins and flannels.
Scarlet, blue, green, black, and brown callimancoes,
Durant and tammies,
Croſsbar'd and plain camblets and ſtuffs,
Thickſets,
Scotch plaids,
Silk and Iriſh camblets,
Flower'd do.
Venetian and Iriſh poplins,
White and colour'd jeans, and fuſtians,
Flower'd, plain, and corded dimities,
Black crape, bombazine, and grazette,
Silk and worſted breeches patterns,
Knee garters and trimmings,
Mens and womens velvet,
Worſted and hair pluſh,
Wilton, Scotch, and liſting carpets,
Bedſide, entry, and ſtair, do.
Mens black and white ſilk gloves,
Buck and ſhammy do.
Womens, maids, and girls, ſilk, worſted, kid, and lamb gloves and mitts;
Mens ſilk, worſted, thread, and cotton ribed and plain hoſe; gauze ditto for under ſtockings,
Womens black worſted, white ſilk, thread and cotton hoſe,
Waxwork,—kings, queens, and princes,
Blue feathers.
A great variety of plain and figur'd ſattin, paduſoy, and luteſtring ribbons,
Broad and narrow love do.
Hat trimmings;
Open edge ribbon,
Black and white lace,
Blond and cap do.
Skeleton and cap wire.
Pearl neeklaces, faſhionable fans
Pincuſhion trunks,
Barbers trimmings;
Sealing-wax, wafers, ink-power, quills,
Shirt buttons and wires,
Knives and forks, cutteaus,
Penknives, razors, ſciſſars, children's knives, and many other articles of iron-mongery.
Tin and roll plates,
Common and caſt ſteel,
4d. 8d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. nails,
Gilt frame looking glaſſes,
Dreſſing glaſſes, and
Swingers.
Alſo, a large aſſortment of China, uſeful and ornamental; the particulars of which would be too tedious to enumerate.

BY order of the Honourable Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of judicature for the province of New-York; notice is hereby given to Peter Haſenclever, late of the city of New-York, and all others whom it may concern, that on application and due proof made, the ſaid juſtice (purſuant to the directions of one certain act of the governor, the council, and the general aſſembly of the colony of New-York, in ſuch caſe lately made and provided, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors." And alſo purſuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and the general aſſembly of the ſaid colony of New-York, in ſuch caſe alſo lately made and provided, entitled, "an act more effectually to empower the truſtees of fraudulent and abſconding debtors, appointed, or to be appointed, purſuant to an act, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors, to exerciſe the powers they may be inveſted with, and for the more effectual extending the ſaid act to creditors reſiding without this colony,") hath iſſued his warrant, directed, to the ſheriff of the city and county of New-York, commanding him to attach, ſeize, take, and ſafely keep the whole eſtate, as well real as perſonal, of the ſaid Peter Haſenclever, an abſconding debtor; and that unleſs the ſaid Peter Haſenclever, his attorney or attornies, factors or agents, do diſcharge his debts within three months from the time of ſuch ſeizure made, all his eſtate ſo ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of his creditors. —— Dated October 28, 1769. 0 3

TO BE SOLD, BY
HENRY WHITE,
At the Houſe wherein the late Treaſurer lived, between the Coffee-Houſe and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs. 84

SHRUB of the beſt Quality and choice freſh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewiſe the beſt Tent Wine in Bottles, to be ſold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf. —89

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—Numb. 1402.

[THURSDAY, November 16, 1769.]

LONDON, August 26.

TUESDAY George Wood was brought before the Hon. the Lord Mayor, for being concerned in mutinying and running away with a ship called the Black Prince, in the Atlantic ocean; and was committed to Newgate, on the oath of William Greenwood, a boy, who was in the ship, and who was compelled by the mutineers to serve on board. The account he gave before his Lordship was, that about 7 weeks after they had sailed from Bristol, one of the gang knocked the chief mate down, and bound him on the deck; they then proceeded to the cabin, first beat, and then bound the Capt. and the rest of the officers, and then held a consultation what they should do with the prisoners, when it was agreed they all should be thrown overboard; but the Captain begged hard that they might be set on the first shore they should arrive at: However, this was thought rather too great a favour, and they were all put into a small boat, with some little matter of provision, and left to the mercy of the waves, which it is supposed soon swallowed them up, as they have never since been heard of. The rioters immediately proceeded to choose their officers, whom they pitched on according to their merit, or rather demerit, in obtaining the ship; afterwards called a council what course they should steer, and determined to sail for the Brazils. In their course thither, they hoisted the black flag, and chaced a snow, which out sailed them and got off. They sold part of their cargo at the Brazils, and then sailed to a little island near that shore, where they refreshed a little. Immediately after their departure from the Brazils, a rumour was spread that one of their gang had an intention of running away with the ship, and cheating the rest; and in consequence thereof, a court-martial (as they called it) was held, the man was tried, and though nothing appeared against him but bare surmise, after reading a sermon, he was hanged up at the yard arm, with all the coolness and deliberation imaginable. They afterwards made the island of Hispaniola, where they cut the ship's masts, and rafted themselves on shore, where most of them got shipping for New-England, and from thence to Old England. —The boy was likewise detained to give evidence.

We hear, in case the Committee of the Bill of Rights, at the next meeting at the London Tavern, should expel S—— V——, Esq; as not being longer worthy to continue a member of that honourable Society, that he intends to move the Court of King's Bench the first day of next term, for a mandamus against them, to shew by what authority they exert their right of expelling him.

On Thursday last Sir John Lindsey received his Commission of Commander in chief of the squadron destined for India; and yesterday he kissed his Majesty's hand, on occasion of the above promotion.

Aug. 29. General Paoli's baggage, which has been for some time expected, arrived last week in the river; it came over in the ship that brought Lord Exeter from Leghorn.

On Friday night the Rev. Mr. Whitefield had a parting general Sacrament at the Tabernacle near Moorfields, where it is supposed there were near 2000 communicants. And yesterday morning he took his leave at Tottenham Court Chapel, and will embark some time this week for Charles-Town, South-Carolina, in his way to Georgia.

We are informed, that since the arrival of an unpopular Nobleman from abroad, he has been repeatedly applied to, not only by several now in power, but by others in the opposition, on the present state of affairs, and that he has absolutely declared his fixed determination not to interfere, either directly or indirectly, in matters relative to government.

It is now talked at the west end of the town, that Mr. L—ll's seat will be vacated, by his acceptance of a lucrative employment, on the meeting of the Parliament.

A Gentleman and his Lady wrote lately to Stratford, to know if they could be accommodated with a bed during the Jubilee, and received for answer, that a bed was at their service for the three nights, at the rate of four guineas each night.

It is said, that a chief Justice *Air* has strongly recommended perseverance in the present mode of administration, as, according to his opinion, not one step has been taken by the M——y but what is perfectly consistent with the principles of our constitution.

It is now positively said, that Lord C——— has strongly recommended a dissolution of the present parliament, but was much opposed by a great Personage.

By accounts from Naples we are assured, that a large vessel, laden by some Greek merchants at Smyrna, whose cargo was valued at 350,000 piasters, was lately taken on her voyage to Ancona, by a ship from Malta, who hoisted the flag of Morocco.

It is generally expected war will soon be declared against France, certain accounts having been received from the East-Indies, that hostilities were already begun in that quarter of the globe.

Early yesterday morning died, after an illness of four days, at his house in Park-street, near Grosvenor-square, in the 54th year of his age, the Hon. George Townshend, Esq; one of the Admirals of the W. Squadron, and uncle to the Right Hon. George Viscount Townshend, now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Horne having acknowledged himself the author of two letters, addressed to Mr. Onslow, in the Public Advertisers of the 14th and 28th of July, the public may be assured that a prosecution is commenced against him by Mr. Onslow, as also against Mrs. Smith, the woman said to be concerned therein.

From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE, of October 14.

The following Particulars are said to be received by the Ship General Melvill, which sail'd from Portsmouth for Grenada the 18th of August.

[But from the Date and Nature of the Articles, we must suppose them to come under the Denomination of

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.]

"On Tuesday the 15th died, of an apoplectic fit, *not* universally regretted, his Grace Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, Earl of Euston, first Lord of the Treasury, Ranger of Whittlebury Forest, his Majesty's Game-keeper at New-market, and Recorder of the city of Coventry. It is believed that his Grace will be succeeded as first Lord of the Treasury by his Grace the Duke of Kent, (late Earl of Chatham.) From this unexpected event it is hoped that England may once more behold the halcyon days of concord, and that the relaxed nerves of government may once more be braced with constitutional vigour."

"The same letters make mention of a duel fought in Hyde-Park, betwixt Lord Holland and Alderman Beckford, in consequence of a certain clause in the petition of the Livery of London.—The patriotic Alderman is dangerously wounded in the belly, and the late Paymaster shot through the left shoulder, but it is thought both may recover."

"The Right Hon. Lord Mansfield has resigned upon a pension of 3000l. per annum, and is to be succeeded in the Court of King's Bench, by Sir Fletcher Norton; and it is rumoured that Alexander Wedderburn, Esq; will be appointed Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, in the room of the learned Serjeant."

"It is currently reported, that the Earl of Bute, who has lately been smuggled into England, was several days in Westminster incog. during which stay he had the honour of three private audiences of his Majesty, since which he has withdrawn to his Lordship's seat in Scotland."

On Friday the 11th of August, the celebrated Paschal Paoli arrived from Leghorn, in his way to Petersburgh, where her Czarish Majesty is to invest him with a very high command in her armies. He has been introduced to many of the Nobility, by whom he is treated with that respect he so eminently deserves. He met with a most gracious reception from their Majesties, to whom he was presented by the Marquis of Granby. In his look and manner he has that air of dignity and sublimity of sentiment, which marked the heroes and patriots of antient times. His conversation is easy, liberal and spirited, though a pensive melancholy seems to sit on his brow, for the loss of his country, enslaved by France, and the death of his brave Corsicans."

"It has been observed that there is a striking likeness between the Corsican and English patriot. Perhaps some resemblance might be traced out betwixt their fortunes, as well as their persons; for it is well known Mr. Wilkes is the martyr of liberty as well as the renowned Paoli."

To the PRINTER. *London, July* 15.

IF my memory does not fail me, a great personage declared not long ago, that he would wait five or six hours more than ordinary in the proper place, in order to receive, with due respect, an address, signed and carried up by a parcel of stock jobbers and contractors, of court pimps and sycophants, of shoe blacks and chimney-sweepers, attended by the refuse of the merchants of London; men, with whom even H——y and C——t were ashamed to ride in procession. But now, when a regular petition, approved by the origin of all power in the greatest city in the world, is to be presented to the person, who ought to be the father of that city, as well as of the whole kingdom; no particular time can be fixed for its acceptance; it must be stolen upon court by way of surprise: the Lord Mayor, the most respectable civil Magistrate in the universe, both for station and importance, must, in company with the representatives of the city, sculk about the narrow avenues and dark passages of court, that he may have a glimpse of his M——, as he passes along in state, in order to deliver into his hands a remonstrance affecting the most essential interests of above twelve millions of people, who, by the sweat of their brow support the pomp and parade of royalty, and swell the fastidious pride and coxcomical vanity of empty courtiers!

To the PRINTER

SIR,

AS many misrepresentations have appeared in the papers relative to my new-invented machine, I think it necessary to acquaint the public, and my friends in particular, that from various experiments I have made, I am convinced my endeavours will be attended with success.

When I have completed the machine to my own satisfaction, the public will be materially benefitted; therefore I have an undoubted claim to their indulgence in regard to time, as no person can be injured by the event but myself.

Cheapside, Aug. 25. FRANCIS MOORE.

Charles-Town, (South-Carolina,) October 5.

Sunday last arrived here from Pensacola, the Diligence (temporary) Packet-Boat, commanded by Capt. Arthur Clark. By which there is a confirmation of the Spaniards having taken possession of the territory of New-Orleans, with upwards of 5000 troops. It is added, that the Spaniards had desired a meeting with the Indians, near St. Mark's, on the 10th past; and that the French inhabitants had mostly removed to this Side the Mississippi. There is also a confirmation of many vessels having been damaged at Jamaica, in a storm on the 7th ult. but none lost.

So large a debarkation of troops at New-Orleans, as abovementioned at one time, occasions various speculations. Some whimsical Politicians pretend to have discovered, that this is the first movement towards the execution of a general plan for the Spaniards re-seating themselves in West-Florida at least, whence his Majesty's troops have been not long since removed.

The use of scarves and gloves at funerals, is now totally abolished here—and scarce any but old mourning is worn, by such as use any.

The ship Diamond, John Hill, master (late Philipson) from the Bay of Honduras, bound for London, got into Tybee last Monday se'nnight, very leaky. About 30 leagues to the southward of St. Augustine, Capt. Hill took up 10 Spaniards, who came off to him from a Palacre, that had lost her Prow, and had six feet water in her hold, which was laden with cotton, cocoa, and hides, and bound from Carthagena for Cadiz. The Captain and 20 seamen remained on board the Palacre.

On Tuesday last put back, the Mary, transport, Capt. James Gordon, which, with two others, having his Majesty's 21st regiment on board, sailed from this port the 8th past for St. Augustine; but on Friday the 15th, parting her cable, off that bar, was drove out to sea, and so strained in the gale, as to spring a leak. Last Thursday Capt. Gordon met with another gale, in which his masts, sails and rigging suffered so much, that he was at last obliged to bear away, without landing the troops, for this port. The Sally, Capt. Purss, and the Harriot, Capt. Dawson, (the two other transports) were driven to sea from off St. Augustine bar, at the same time with Capt. Gordon, but were seen fifteen days ago in Lat. 29. 36. not many leagues from the shore ———Thursday afternoon. The Harriot transport is just returned to this port, very leaky, and otherwise damaged, after having made three fruitless attempts to get to St. Augustine. Capt. Dawson saw many pieces of wreck on the coast, and four days ago several dead bodies. The Sally has not been seen since the 19th past.

OCTOBER 12.

The Spanish army which arrived at New-Orleans the 20th of July last, was commanded by General O'Reiley, went from the Havanna, and carried with it an immense quantity of cannon and warlike stores.

We hear that George Mills, Esq; Inspector-General of the customs for the southern district of N. America, has this day *dismissed* Roger Peter Handasyde Hatley, Esq; deputy-collector of this port, from his office, by order of the board of commissioners at Boston, without any complaint of his past conduct; *they*, it is said, not thinking him *qualified* to execute the business that may *hereafter* be re-

quired of fuch an officer; and being determined to make the revenue from *this province* (which they look upon as one of the moſt important under their direction) an object of their *future particular attention*.——How far the trade has *already* been benefitted by the inſtitution of this board, we ſhall leave to the merchants, who are the beſt judges, to tell.

M. TANNER,
From LONDON,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that ſhe has open'd a Day School, in Smith-Street; where young Ladies are taught, Reading, Plain Work, &c. and the ſtricteſt Attention paid to their Improvement therein. 99 2

BY order of the worſhipful Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; Mayor, of the city and county of New-York, and one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas, for the ſaid city and county: Notice is hereby given, to John Metcalf, and all others whom it may concern, that on application and due proof made, the ſaid judge, (purſuant to the directions of one certain act of the governor, council, and general aſſembly of the colony of New-York, in ſuch caſe lately made and provided, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors; and alſo purſuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general aſſembly of the ſaid colony of New-York, in ſuch caſe alſo lately made and provided; entitled, an act to continue an act entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors, with an addition thereto: And alſo purſuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general aſſembly of the ſaid colony of New-York, entitled, an act more effectually to empower the truſtees of fraudulent and abſconding debtors, appointed, or to be appointed, purſuant to an act, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors, to exerciſe the power they are or may be inveſted with, and for more effectually extending the ſaid act to creditors, not reſiding within this colony; hath iſſued his warrant, directed to the ſheriff of the city and county of New-York, commanding him to attach, ſeize, take, and ſafely keep, the whole eſtate, as well real as perſonal, of the ſaid John Metcalf, who reſides in the province of Maryland, out of the ſaid colony of New-York, wherever the ſame may be found, within the ſaid city or county; and that unleſs the ſaid John Metcalf, his attorney, or attornies, factors, or agents, do diſcharge his debts, within one year and a day, from the time of ſuch ſeizure made, all his eſtate, ſo ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of his creditors ——Dated this ſixteenth of October, 1769. 98 2

PETER T. CURTENIUS.
At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Oppoſite the Oſwego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will ſell as cheap, for ready Caſh, as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Calimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, ſewing Silk, Twiſt and Mohair, blue and red Coating, Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue, red and Cloth coloured, ſix Quarter Naps, yard wide Forreſt Knaps, Kerſey, Penniſton & Half-thicks, ſpotted Ruggs, ſtriped & roſe Blankets, white, yellow, red, ſtriped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Duffils, plain and ſpotted Swanſkin, Worſted Stockings, yd. and yd and 3-8th Cotton Checks; Haerlem Stripes, Iriſh Linens, Ruſſia and Iriſh Sheeting, German and Iriſh Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Perſians, Peelongs, Modes, black India Taffaty, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Bandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, ſtriped and plain broad Cambletts, Iriſh Cambletts, black Bombazine, beſt Iriſh Poplins of different Colours, three, four and ſix Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlaſting broad black Ruſſel, beſides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Alſo, Beſt refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Bick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Raſps, German, bliſter'd and ſteel of 3 Steel, American faggot and bliſter'd do. Sheet-Iron, beſt Gun-Barrels and Locks, beſt Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Saſh Saws, Mill and Croſs-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chiſels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Braſs Kettles, beſt double-gilt Pinchbeck Buckles, at prime Coſt, Braſs Candleſticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards, &c. &c.

Likewiſe, Beſt Bohea Tea, Muſcovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalm and other Dutch Books as uſual.

Alſo, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; ſquare Iron Stoves for Work-ſhops or Ships Cabbins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot-aſh Kettles, and Sugar boylers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and ſmaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be ſuperior to Engliſh Hammers, beſides many other Articles in the caſt Way, that may be made to any Pattern that ſhall be left at the Foundery, or at my Houſe.

JAMES DEAS,
Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

AT the Corner, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs of all Sorts 68—

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY;
Have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following aſſortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in half pieces,
Blue cloth for womens wear,
Scarlet and blue ſilk and worſted cord for cloaks
Blue and red ſtrouds
Striped blankets
6-4 grey frizes
Narrow frizes of all colours
Plains and forreſt cloths
Fearnoughts of all colours
Bearſkin and coating
Blue kerſey, ſhalloons
Everlaſtings, drawboys
Blue drab cloth
Figured Ermins,
Durants and callimancoes
Iriſh and German linens
Printed and penciled furniture callicoes, and printed cottons
Purple and other callicoes
Fancy ground chintzes
Iriſh ſheeting
Three-quarter dowlas
Black China taffaties
Narrow Perſians
Peelongs and figured modes
Cambricks and lawns
Packet do.
Buckram
Bedbunts and Flanders tick
Cravats
Manchester velvets
Worſted pluſh
Ribbons and gimps
Quality and ſhoe binding
Gartering, tapes
Whitechapel, common and darning needles
Plain and figured ſilk mitts and gloves
Linen handkerchiefs
Links, buckles
Thread, buttons, twiſt, ſilk, and hair
Fans and knee garters
Cotton romals
Girls and maids purple mitts
Womens black ſhammy mitts and gloves
Mens ſhammy gloves
Mens ſingle and double ſtriped worſted caps
Mens cotton German Town caps
Mens grey ribb'd knit ſtockings
Mens and womens worſted ſtockings
Ivory and horn combs
Ink powder
Black, crow, cloth and light coloured ſewing ſilk
Striped and figured ſtuffs and duroys
Striped cambletts
Iriſh cambletts
Broad, blue, and brown cambletts for cloaks
Serges or long ells
Pillows and jeans
beſt wool cards
Scotch ſnuff in bladders
Some felt hats and ſailor's caps.

N, B. Ready money given for pot and pearl aſhes, and bees-wax. 92 5

EVERT BANCKER,
Has for Sale (reaſonable, for Caſh) at his Store in Wall-Street, oppoſite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Aſſortment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black, and ſcarlet cloth, rattenets, ſhalloon, durants, tammies, Iriſh cambler, callimancos, checkt Barcelona, figured ſtarrets, Pruſſian ſtripes; blue, black, and green hair pluſh, black velvet veſt ſhapes, black, ſilk, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, ſilk and worſted breeches patterns; black ſilk, and worſted mitts and gloves, worſted caps, Engliſh and Scotch oznaburgs, brown Ruſſia and white Iriſh ſheeting, ⅞ and yard wide Iriſh linen, dowlas, garlicks, prince's linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; ⅞ and yard wine lawn, beſt fine cambrick, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow bombazeen, black everlaſting; brown buckram, fine twiſt, and buttons, ſilk knee garters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton ſtripes, corded and figured dimothy, piſtol lawn, table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red ſpotted lawn handkerchiefs, ſilk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, ſewing ſilk, white and coloured thread, ſhirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, ſhoemakers ſpinnel, beſt net twine, braſs coffee pots, with three cocks, ſmall chafingdiſhes, weavers bruſhes, whitewaſh bruſhes, crutch brooms, hogs ſnouts, duſters, bounders, ſhoe and buckle bruſhes; ſquare marble ſtones for hearths, jam-tiles, iron backs, gutter ſkates, cloves, cinnamon, and ſundry other goods; as alſo a ſecond hand eight day clock, that keeps good time. 99 2

The *NEW-YORK* Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of
JOH KEATIG,
Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Perſons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are deſired ſeriouſly to conſider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preſerving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwiſe uſeleſs; their ſaving of Rags is recommended, not ſo much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a triſle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is ſupplied with Rags, ſo as to enable us to make a ſufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Conſumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this ſingle Commodity, and when once ſent from hence, are entirely loſt to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money ſtill remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Perſons will be as careful as poſſible, in ſaving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

☞ All Perſons having Occaſion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be ſupplied, by giving Notice ſome ſhort Time before wanted.—And all Perſons who have fine white Rags, are earneſtly entreated to ſend them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Linen Rags.

Lately publiſhed and to be ſold
At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE TRIAL at large of Captain DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman Aſſaſſination of THOMAS WALKER, Eſq; of Montreal. In which the Circumſtances of that moſt horrid Affair, are particularly enumerated, and from the exquiſitely judicious Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the Caſe, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that execrable Fact.

To the PUBLIC.
The GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
At NEW-BRIDGE, HACKINSACK,
IS CARRIED ON
By *FRANCIS BARBER*,
Late ASSISTANT to Mr. *Voorhes*,

In the ſame approved Manner as formerly, under the Inſpection of its firſt Managers.

CARE and Diligence will be uſed in forming the Minds of Youth to Virtue and Morality, as well as inſtructing them in the Languages. Many reſpectable Families will take in Youths to board, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, to encourage the ſaid School.

Book-keeping, Merchant's Accounts, and Mathematicks, Are likewiſe carefully taught in the beſt and moſt approved Methods, by TERENCE REILLY, (at ſtated Hours to thoſe who are proſecuting their Latin and Greek Studies, if required) as well as to others who ſhall chooſe to be inſtructed in thoſe Branches only.

The Subſcriber does not in the leaſt Doubt but all who ſhall pleaſe to Favour him with the Inſtruction of their Children, will be pleaſed with their Progreſs in Learning; for the ſtricteſt Attention, Care, and Diligence will be obſerved in all Reſpects, By their moſt obedient humble Servant, (98 105) FRANCIS BARBER.

RACOON SKINS.

A few packs, (100 or 50 in a pack) to be ſold cheap, for caſh, by THOMAS TREDWELL, in Burling's-Slip in New-York, and by MATTHIAS HALSTED, in Elizabeth-Town. 98 2

New-York, 20th of October, 1769.

RUN-away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, now in the city of York, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Daniel Collins, 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complection and well faced, his hair fair, and cut ſhort round, ſpeaks the Weſt country dialect, and faſt; Had on a light coloured ſhort lapell'd coat, half worn, a red callimanco jacket, double breaſted, coarſe trowſers, good ſhoes, and ſquare metal buckles, but it is ſuppoſed he will change his name and clothes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES CRAWFORD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels or others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. 99 2

Juſt opened, and to be ſold, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by
CHARLES M'EVERS,
A Large Aſſortment of Woollens and other Goods, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon.
Alſo, for Caſh only;

Engliſh Tea, by the Cheſt, Hoſe's and Briſtol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork ——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Aſhes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N B. All Accounts ſtill depending with the Eſtate of James M'Evers deceaſed, will be put in Suit, if not ſhortly cloſed. 91 —

Juſt re-printed and to be ſold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the Exchange.

SINNERS
In the HANDS of an
ANGRY GOD.
A
SERMON
Preached at Enfield, July 8th, 1741.
At a Time of great Awakenings; and attended with remarkable Impreſſions on many of the Hearers.
By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.
Paſtor of the Church of CHRIST in *Northampton*.

Amos ix. 2, 3. *Though they dig into Hell, thence ſhall mine Hand take them; though they climb up to Heaven, thence will I bring them down. And though they hide themſelves in the Top of Carmel, I will ſearch and take them out thence; and though they be hid from my Sight in the Bottom of the Sea, thence I will command the Serpent, and he ſhall bite them,*

☞ This Sermon was re-printed by particular Deſire. The Gentleman who brought the Copy is deſired to call for his Books.

Juſt imported from the Maker, and original Inventer, now in London, the rightly prepared and improved
LIQUID TRUE BLUE.

THIS Preparation will give to Silk if white, a moſt beautiful *Blue*; if yellow a fine *Green*; if Red or Pink, a rich and agreeable *Purple*, by a Method ſo perfectly eaſy, as renders it uſeful to all Families, only pouring a little of the Liquid into a Quantity of Water, no matter how large, and whether it be hot or cold, and the Silk will immediately Drain the Dye from the Water, and become of the lively Colours mentioned above: A Phial is fully ſufficient for a complete Suit, but as for other ſmall Things, as Hats, Shades, Ribbons, &c. a Phial will ſerve many Times, and if well cork'd up will always keep good. It is provided with Directions that ſhews not only how to manage the Dye, but alſo the Silk, that it may be finiſhed to Perfection.——To be ſold Wholeſale and Retail by Mr. NOEL, Bookſeller, and by the Printer hereof, in New-York, where all Dealers in the Britiſh Plantations may be ſupplied; and may have a Specimen of the Colours, with the Hand and Seal of Mr. FALCK, Inventor, and principal Proprietor of this Liquid, which ſerves as a Certificate to all Venders in the Britiſh Dominions, to guard againſt Counterfeits

Price 3s. 6d. New-York Currency.

Mr. Falck begs Leave to obſerve, that it is his Original Inaention, firſt made Public in New-York, 1766, and ſince in England. He returns his ſincere Thanks to the Ladies and the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it his ſtudy to give continual Satisfaction. He earneſtly cautions the Public againſt the Impoſitions of Counterfeits, which have appeared in New-York ſince his Abſence, (an Inconvenience which Uſeful Inventions generally labour under by Quacks, whoſe Study it is to impoſe on the Public) which he hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with that Contempt it deſerves. 59—

SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY,
To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[FRYDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1769.] [Num. 1402.

On Wednesday Evening last arrived the Ship Dutches of Gordon, Capt. Winn, from London.—Captain Winn left the Engliſh Land the Firſt of October, but brings no Papers later than the 12th of Sept. and they contain nothing Material: With Capt. Winn came Paſſengers, Mr. Anderſon, and Lady, Captains Grunel, and Stanton, Mr. Moland, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Manning, and ſeveral others to the Number of Twenty.—The following Particulars are extracted from the lateſt Papers.

From the London Evening Poſt.

AN ADDRESS

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Devon, preparatory to the general Meeting at Exeter on Thurſday the 5th of October, 1769.

By Dr. MUSGRAVE,
PHYSICIAN AT PLYMOUTH.

Gentlemen,

THE Sheriff having ſummoned a meeting of the County in order to conſider of a Petition for redreſs of grievances, I think it incumbent upon me as a lover of my country in general, to lay before you a tranſaction, which, I apprehend, gives juſter grounds of complaint and apprehenſion than any thing hitherto made public. Having long had reaſon to imagine, that the nation has been cruelly and fatally injured in a way which they little ſuſpect, I have ardently wiſhed for the day, when my imperfect informations ſhould be ſuperſeded by evidence and certainty. That day, I flatter myſelf, is at laſt approaching, and that the ſpirit which now appears among the freeholders will bear down every obſtacle that may be thrown in the way of open and impartial enquiry.

I need not remind you, Gentlemen, of the univerſal indignation and abhorrence, with which the condition of the late peace were received by the independent part of the nation. Yet ſuch is the candid, unſuſpecting nature of Engliſhmen, that even thoſe who condemn'd the meaſure did not attribute it to any worſe motive than an unmanly impatience under the burdens of the war, and a blind head-long deſire to be relieved from them.—They did not conceive that perſons of high rank and unbounded wealth, could be ſeduced by gold to betray the intereſts of their country, and ſurrender advantages, which the lives of ſo many heroes had been willingly ſacrificed to purchaſe. Such a ſuppoſition, unhappily for us, is at preſent far from incredible. The important ſecret was diſcloſed to me in the year 1764, during my reſidence at Paris. I will not trouble you with a detail of the intermediate ſteps I took in the affair, which however, in proper time, I ſhall moſt fully and readily diſcover. It is ſufficient to ſay, that on the 10th of May 1765, by the direction of Dr. Blackſtone, I waited on Lord Halifax, then Secretary of State, and delivered to him an exact narrative of the intelligence I had received at Paris, with copies of four letters to and from Lord Hertford. The behaviour of Lord Halifax was polite but evaſive. When I preſſed him in a ſecond interview to enquire into the truth of the charge, he objected to all public ſteps that might give an alarm, and aſked me whether I could point out to him any way of proſecuting the enquiry in ſecret, and whether in ſo doing, there was any probability of his obtaining poſitive proof of the fact. I was not ſo much the dupe of his artifice, as to believe that he had any ſerious intention of following the clue I had given him, though his diſcourſe plainly pointed that way. It appeared by the ſequel, that I had judged right. For having four days after given a direct and ſatisfactory anſwer to both his queſtions, he then put an end to my ſolicitations by a peremptory refuſal to take any ſteps whatever in the affair.

It is here neceſſary to explain what I mean by enquiring into the truth of the charge. In the ſummer of the year 1764, an overture had been made to Sir George Yonge, Mr. Fitzherbert, and ſeveral other Members of Parliament in the name of the Chevalier D'Eon, importing that he, the Chevalier, was ready to impeach three perſons, two of whom are Peers and Members of the Privy Council, of ſelling the peace to the French. Of this propoſal I was informed at different times by the two gentlemen abovementioned, Sir George Yonge in particular told me, that he underſtood the charge could be ſupported by written as well as living evidence. The ſtep that I urged Lord Halifax to take was to ſend for the Chevalier D'Eon, to examine him upon the ſubject of this overture, to peruſe his papers, and then to proceed according to the proofs. In ſuch a caſe a more deciſive evidence than the Chevalier D'Eon could not be wiſhed for. He had himſelf conducted the negotiation on the part of the enemy, and was known to have in poſſeſſion the diſpatches and papers of the Duke de Nivernois. This gentleman ſo qualified and ſo diſpoſed to give light into the affair, did Lord Halifax refuſe to examine; whether from an apprehenſion that the charge would not be made out, or on the contrary that it would, I leave you, gentlemen, and every impartial reader to judge.

It muſt not be underſtood, that I can myſelf ſupport a charge of corruption againſt the noble Lords named in my information. My complaint is of a different nature, and againſt a different perſon. I conſider the refuſal of Lord Halifax as a wilful obſtruction of national juſtice, for which I wiſh to ſee him undergo a ſuitable puniſhment. Permit me to obſerve, gentlemen, that ſuch an obſtruction not only gives a temporary impunity to offenders, but it tends alſo to make that impunity perpetual by deſtroying or weakening the proofs of their guilt. Evidence of all kinds is a very periſhable thing. Living witneſſes are expoſed to the chance of mortality, and written evidence to the not uncommon caſualty of fire. In the preſent caſe ſomething more than theſe ordinary accidents might with good reaſon be apprehended. It ſtands upon record that the Count de Guerchy had conſpired to aſſaſſinate the Chevalier D'Eon, neither has this charge hitherto been refuted or anſwefed. This not ſucceeding, a band of ruffians was hired to kidnap that gentleman, and carry off his papers. Though this ſecond attempt failed, it does not follow that theſe important papers are ſtill ſecure. I was informed by Mr. Fitzherbert, ſo long ago as the 17th of May 1765, that he had then intelligence of overtures making to the Chevalier D'Eon, the object of which was to get the papers out of his hands in return for a ſtipulated ſum of money. This account I communicated the following day to Lord Halifax, who ſtill perſiſted in expoſing theſe precious documents to ſo many complicated hazards. I ſay precious documents, becauſe if they ſhould be unfortunately loſt, the affair muſt be for ever involved in uncertainty, an uncertainty, gentlemen, which may be productive of infinite miſchiefs to the nation, and cannot tend to the advantage or ſatisfaction of any but the guilty.

Lord Halifax, in excuſe for his refuſal, will probably allledge, as he did to me, his perſuaſion that the charge was wholly groundleſs. I need not obſerve how miſplaced and frivolous ſuch an allegation is when applied to juſtify a magiſtrate for not examining evidence. But I will ſuppoſe for argument ſake the perſons accuſed to be perfectly innocent. Is it not the intereſt and the wiſh of every innocent man, to have his conduct ſcrutinized while facts are recent, and truth of conſequence eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed from falſhood? is there any tenderneſs in ſuffering a ſtain to remain upon their characters, till it becomes difficult or even impoſſible to be wiped out? Will therefore theſe noble perſons, if their actions have been upright, will they, I ſay, thank Lord Halifax for depriving them of an early opportunity of eſtabliſhing their innocence? Will they not regret and execrate his caution, if the ſubſequent ſuppreſſion or deſtruction of the evidence ſhould concur with other circumſtances to fix on them the ſuſpicion of guilt? How will Lord Halifax excuſe himſelf to his Sovereign, for ſuffering ſo atrocious a calumny to ſpread and take root to the evident hazard of his royal reputation? And what amends will he make to the nation for the heart-burnings and jealouſies which are the natural fruit of ſuch a procedure? Yet theſe, gentlemen, are the leaſt of the miſchiefs that may be apprehended from his behaviour upon the footing of his own plea.

I will venture however to aſſert, that, as far as hitherto appears, the weight of evidence and probability is on the contrary ſide. Now ſuppoſing the charge to be true, there can be no need of long arguments to convince you of the injury done to the nation by ſuffering ſuch capital offenders to eſcape. For what is this but to defraud us of the only compenſation we can expect for the loſs of ſo many important territories, a loſs rendered ſtill more grievous by the indignity of paying a penſion, as we notoriouſly do, to the foreign miniſter who negociated the ruinous bargain? Yet even theſe conſiderations are infinitely outweighed by the danger to which the whole nation muſt be expoſed from the continued operation of ſo much authority, influence, and favour to their prejudice, and above all from the poſſibility that the ſupreme government of the kingdom may by the regency act devolve to a perſon directly and poſitively accuſed of high treaſon. Even the encouragement that ſuch an impunity muſt give to future treaſons, is enough to fill a thinking mind with the moſt painful apprehenſions. We live in an age, not greatly addicted to ſcruples, when the open avowal of domeſtic venality ſeems to lead men by an eaſy gradation to connexions equally mercenary, with foreigners and enemies.—How then can we expect ill-diſpoſed perſons to reſiſt a temptation of this ſort, when they find that treaſon may be detected and proofs of it offered to a magiſtrate without producing either puniſhment or enquiry? The conſequence of this may be our living to ſee a French party, as well as a Court party in Parliament; which, ſhould it ever happen, no imagination can ſufficiently paint the calamitous and horrid ſtate, to which our late glorious triumphs might finally be reduced. When I talk of a French party in Parliament, I do not ſpeak a mere viſionary language unſupported by experience. The hiſtory of all ages informs us, that France, where other weapons have failed, has conſtantly had recourſe to the leſs alarming weapons of intrigue and corruption. And how effectual theſe have ſometimes been we have a recent and tragical example in the total enſlaving of Corſica.

I have been thus particular in enumerating the evils that may reſult from the refuſal of Lord Halifax, not from a deſire of aggravating that nobleman's offence, but merely to evince the neceſſity of a ſpeedy enquiry, while there is yet a chance of it's not being wholly fruitleſs. Though the courſe of my narrative has unavoidably led me to accuſe his Lordſhip, accuſation is not my object, but enquiry, which cannot be diſagreeable to any but thoſe to whom truth itſelf is diſagreeable. In purſuing this point, I have hitherto been fruſtrated from the very circumſtance which ought to have inſured my ſucceſs, the immenſe importance of the queſtion. It has been apprehended, how juſtly I know not, that any Magiſtrate who ſhould commence an enquiry, or any gentleman who ſhould openly move for it, would be deemed reſponſible for the truth of the charge, and ſubjected to ſevere penalties, if he could not make it good. This imagination however did not deter me, tho' ſingle and unprotected, from carrying my papers to the Speaker, to be laid before the late Houſe of Commons. The Speaker was pleaſed to juſtify my conduct by allowing that the affair ought to be enquired into, but refuſed at the ſame time to be inſtrumental in promoting the enquiry himſelf. What then remained to be done? What, but to wait, though with reluctance and impatience, till a proper opportunity ſhould offer for appealing to the public at large, that is, till the accumulated errors of government ſhould awaken a ſpirit of enquiry too powerful to be reſiſted or eluded? That this ſpirit is now reviving, we have a ſufficient earneſt in the unanimous zeal you have ſhewn for the appointment of a county meeting. In ſuch a conjuncture to withhold from you ſo important a truth, would no longer be prudence, it would be to diſgrace my former conduct, it wou'd ſhew that I had been actuated by ſome temporary motives, and not by a ſteady and uniform regard to a national good. Indeed the declared purpoſe of your meeting is in itſelf a call upon every freeholder to diſcloſe whatever you are concerned to know. I obey this call without heſitation, ſubmitting the proſecution of the affair to your judgment, in full confidence that the reſult of your deliberations will do honour at the ſame time to your prudence, candour, and patriotiſm.

Plymouth, Auguſt 12, 1769.

For the Benefit of ſuch of our Readers who do not underſtand French, we inſert the following Tranſlation:

The Chevalier D'Eon's *Anſwer to Dr. Muſgrave's Letter inſerted in the Public Advertiſer of September* 2, 1769, *No.* 10869, *from whence it was copied into all the Papers, and bearing Date*, Plymouth, Aug. 12.

SIR,

YOU will permit me to believe that you never knew any more of me, than I have the honour of knowing of you: And if in your letter of the 12th of Auguſt you had not made a wrong uſe of my name, I ſhould not now find myſelf obliged to enter into a correſpondence with you.

You pretend that "in the ſummer of the year 1764, overtures were made in my name to ſeveral members of Parliament, importing that I was ready to impeach three perſons, two of whom were Peers and Members of the Privy Council, of having ſold the peace to the French:" And you ſeem to found thereupon the evidence of a charge, which you ſay you carried yourſelf to Lord Halifax.

I declare therefore, here, Sir, that I never made, nor cauſed to be made any ſuch overture, either in the winter or ſummer of the year 1764, nor at any other time: I am, on one ſide too faithful to the office I filled, and on the other, too zealous a friend to truth.

I confeſs you do not ſay it was I that made the overtures; but only that they were made in my name, particularly to Sir George Yonge and Mr. Fitzherbert.

I aſſure you I do not know either of theſe Gentlemen, and never authoriſed any perſon whatever to make in my name, ſuch overtures, which the abherrence alone I have for calumny, would make me deteſt.

I call upon you, therefore, Sir, to lay before the public the name of the audacious perſon who has made uſe of mine to cover his own odious offers. The Gentlemen whom you have given as your witneſſes, cannot deny you this juſtification of their own veracity and your's.

Though I cannot but commend your integrity in citing your authors, yet it appears to me an act of the laſt imprudence, in an affair of ſo much weight, to build upon report for naming publicly a perſon of my character, without having previouſly conſulted him. If you had recollected the contradiction I gave in the St. James's Chronicle of Oct. 25, 1766, No. 881, to an advertiſement in the ſame paper. No. 875, importing in ſubſtance what you alledge in your laſt letter, you had ſaved me the trouble of replying to you at this time. What muſt be the reſult? The public will have read greedily your letter; will have believed it's contents, becauſe you appeal therein to my teſtimony: But what will they think now, when your own intereſt, my honour, and truth, oblige me to deny all that you have advanced thereon with reſpect to me?

It is the ſame with your pretence that "about the 17th "of May, 1765, Mr. Fitzherbert told you, he knew that "overtures had been made to me to ſell for a ſum of money "the papers that were in my hands."

I have always flattered myſelf with being poſſeſſed of the eſteem and friendſhip of the Engliſh with whom I have lived. Who of them then in theſe ſentiments, would have preſumed to have ſhewn ſufficient contempt for me, to have made me ſuch an overture? The injury would have been the more ſenſibly felt by me, as the character of the perſon was more reſpectable.

I ſhall not follow you, Sir, either in all the ſteps you have thought it your duty to take, or in the arguments you make uſe of to ſupport them: Theſe ſhew the orator, and thoſe, if they be well founded, prove the patriot.

But I here certify to you, on my word of honour, and in the face of the public, that I cannot be of any ſort of uſe to you; that I never entered into any treaty for the ſale of my papers, and never either by myſelf or any Agent authoriſed on my part, offered to make appear, that the peace had been ſold to France.

If Lord Halifax, or the Speaker, to whom you ſay you addreſſed yourſelf, in order to call upon me as evidence with reſpect to the validity of your charge, had cauſed me to be cited, he might have known by my anſwers what my thoughts were, that England rather gave money to France than France to England, to conclude the laſt peace; and that the happineſs I had in concurring to the great work of peace has inſpired me with ſentiments of the juſteſt veneration for the Engliſh Commiſſioners who had been employed in it, and with the moſt lively eſteem and ſincereſt admiration for the late Count de Viry, who in the attachment to the welfare of the two nations then at war, and thanks to his indefatigable zeal! had the glory of bringing that peace to a happy concluſion.

Judge now, Sir, with what ſolidity you can depend upon me to make your charge clear.

I am too well known in England to have been under any neceſſity of this reply, if the frankneſs of your letter had not appeared to me to merit my preventing you from taking any further ſteps, which could not but turn to your prejudice, in as much as they would be founded ſolely on falſe reports of *my* proceedings.

In order to enable you to be as prudent as patriotic, I ſign this letter and therein give you my addreſs, that for the maintenance of your own veracity you may furniſh me with the means of convicting publicly thoſe ſlanderers who have dared to make uſe of my name in a manner ſtill more repugnant to real facts, than the dignity with which I have ever ſupported my character.

I have the honour of being
Your moſt humble ſervant,
The Chevalier D'EON.

In Petty France, Weſtminſter.

To the Printer of the *Public Advertiſer*.

SIR,

THE Addreſs of Dr. Muſgrave, in your paper of Saturday, might have appeared extraordinary and alarming, did it not preſent, itſelf, a clue for unravelling what might otherwiſe be thought a myſtery. Unfortunately for the Doctor, if he has any deſigns by his diſcovery to raiſe himſelf into conſequence, he has diſcovered too much not to render his deſigns abortive. At the ſame time that his acknowledging that "he muſt not be under-"ſtood that he can ſupport the charge himſelf," betrays a precipitancy of conduct, if not a very ſiniſtrous intention: The man to whoſe evidence he ultimately appeals is too well known, to be an irrefragable witneſs in this country.

The conteſt between the French miniſter and Monſ. D'Eon, is as much underſtood here, as that trivial ſubject deſerves. The diſpaſſionate, and indeed the whole nation, declared in favour of the former; and the beſt apology made for the latter, was, that the ſituation of his mind made ſome excuſe for a conduct wild, extravagant and fooliſh. That in the heighth of paſſion he might have ſaid ſomething like what Dr. Muſgrave aſſerts, I am far from contradicting; but ſure I am, that every man who heard the tale at the time thought it too improbable to deſerve any ſerious notice.

One concluſive argument againſt the truth of Doctor Muſgrave's inſinuation is, that the heads of the preſent oppoſition muſt, of all men in the world, be the beſt known to the circumſtances of the whole ſtory. Is it in any degree probable, can the greateſt ſimpleton believe, that when they employ every engine againſt the miniſtry, they ſhould ſo long neglect the moſt efficacious one? Would they permit an obſcure practitioner in Cornwall, to be the firſt complainer of a miſdemeanor, which ought to have long ſince ſhook the ſenate.

It is impoſſible; Dr. Muſgrave muſt have been impoſed upon by ſome buſy liberty-mongers, or elſe he has a ſiniſtrous deſign himſelf to impoſe. I wiſh, for his ſake, the firſt may be the caſe; for of the two characters of knave and fool, the latter is the beſt.

I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant.
DETECTOR.

LONDON,

September 6. The French King having ſuſpended the Eaſt-India Company, opened their ports for a free trade to India, and taken the late Company's affairs under his protection, we ſuppoſe the Eaſt India ſhips in thoſe ſeas (known to be all of 64 and 70 guns) are now the King's, and under his directions. Will they now deny the French having any maritime force in thoſe ſeas? Will they deny the ſending battalions of foot to Mauritius? And will our frenchified M———rs be ſo polite as to believe, and to wiſh to impoſe their intereſted credulity on the people of this country? Let them remember how often they have been warn'd of a blow there.

The Ruſſian fleet of 14 ſail of the line commanded by vice admiral Elphinſton, (a Captain in the Engliſh royal navy) is now on it's paſſage to the Mediterranean, and is to be joined by ſix Daniſh men of war, to attack Conſtantinople, and try to give the Turks ſome diverſion that way. A fleet of obſervation is fitting with great diſpatch at Toulon; and Europe will ſoon ſee who kindled the war in Poland, and ſet the Ruſſians and Turks together. 'Tis thought England cannot ſit ſtill, and ſee the only ally they have to depend on, interrupted in their juſt attacks on their enemies.

It is ſaid that a certain unpopular Earl has received propoſals from the leaders of oppoſition, which it is no leſs to his honour to have rejected, than it was diſgraceful and ſervile to have made them,

Bets are now laying in the Weſt-end of the town, that L—d B—— will be firſt Lord of the T——y before the ſitting of Parliament, and that a great perſonage will diſſolve a certain houſe before the end of the laſt month in winter.

Six new regiments are, it is ſaid, to be embodied ſoon, with a view of ſupplying our great company with ſufficient aid. Should certain petitions be heard, and this event be an immediate conſequence, there will be room for alarming conjectures,

By advices from the Weſt Indies we are informed, that it is currently reported there, that all the Spaniſh ports in thoſe parts would ſoon be ſhut to the importation of African ſlaves by the Engliſh, the French of Martinico having left no ſtone unturned to poſſeſs themſelves entirely of this lucrative trade.

Yeſterday his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. who arrived in town on Monday from Boſton in New-England, had a long conference with the Earl of Weymouth and ſeveral other officers of ſtate, and the ſame day his Excellency was introduced to his Majeſty.

Many contracts are daily making for a number of artificers, in various branches, to go to New-England, which generally alarms the people concerned in that trade.

Sept. 7. Yeſterday morning at two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute ſet out from his houſe in South Audley-ſtreet, for Dover, in order to embark for France.

On Tueſday evening, and not before, Sir Francis Bernard, Bart, Governor of Maſſachuſetts Bay, arrived at the Gentlemen's Hotel in King-ſtreet, St. James's.

A correſpondent from Dunkirk informs us, that an order has been ſent to the frontier towns and ſea ports to apprehend five Engliſh officers, if they ſhould attempt to paſs to England: The orders are ſo ſevere, that they are, if apprehended, to be put in irons, and to be conducted to Paris by the Marechauſſe.

The Turkiſh army which was defeated by Prince Gallitzin on the 13th of July, conſiſted of 70,000 men, The fortreſs of Choczim ſtill held out, but was cloſely blocked up and cannonaded on the 8th of Auguſt. The beſieged were in great diſtreſs, and the garriſon hardly reſtrain'd from mutiny, by the promiſe of ſuccour, if they held out till the 25. The Turks had ſtill an army of 70,000 men at Bender.

As ſoon as Prince Gallitzen takes Choczim, he propoſes to march towards Jaſſe. The Confederates in Poland, are always routed, wherever the Ruſſians meet with them. The Col. Prince Gallitzen, with a detachment of 800 men, met on the 15th with 4000 of the Malcontents and 17 cannon, commanded by one Birginſky, totally routed them, near Bialiſtock, and took ten pieces of cannon.

Major Gen. Tottleben is to be at Kiſlar, with the corps under his command, where he is to act in concert with Solomon, Prince of Imeritz, and Heraclius (the famous Prince of Georgia, who we have not heard of for ſome time paſt) who have put themſelves under the protection of the Empreſs, and offer'd their ſervice againſt the Turks.

By a liſt of the French fleet, ſaid to be authentic, they have now 1 ſhip of 116 guns, 1 of 110, 1 of 90, 5 of 80, 23 of 74, 2 of 70, 23 of 64, 8 of 50, 5 others of the line on the ſtocks at Rochfort, 25 frigates of 40 guns to 22, and 8 chebecs of 20 to 12 guns, in all 76 ſhips of the line, 25 frigates and 8 chebecs.

Leghorn, Aug. 3. Some letters from Corſica adviſe, that the inhabitants of the Pieve of Niolo had revolted againſt the French, and killed ſeveral of them: but that the Count de Vaux had ſent a detachment, which obliged them to ſubmit, and had brought many of them priſoners to Baſtia. Other letters ſay, that the iſland is very quiet. The French have demoliſhed the fortifications of Oletta and ſome others. Theſe letters add, that the French have begun to root up the woods of cheſnut and olive trees, which they are determined to clear, and ſow the ground with corn and vegetables.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, and the Halifax, Capt. Goodridge, were arrived at Falmouth the 12th of September.

By Advices of the 8th of September, there appeared no Proſpect of a Change in the Miniſtry, nor conſequently of Meaſures, though it was thought Petitions againſt both would be ſent to his Majeſty, from every county, and moſt corporations in England. But the Miniſterial Writers, by whom the Papers are crowded, affect to treat every Thing and Perſon that appears againſt the Adminiſtration, as being factious, contemptible and ridiculous.

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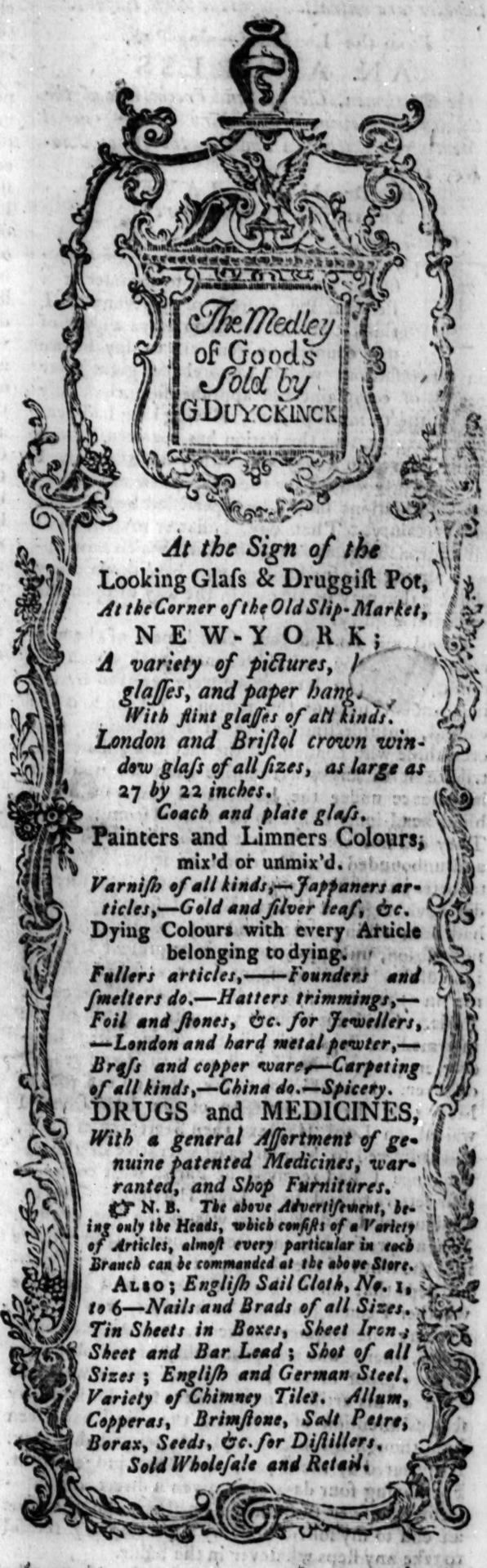

At the Sign of the
Looking Glaſs & Druggiſt Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;
A variety of pictures, glaſſes, and paper hang.
With flint glaſſes of all kinds.
London and Briſtol crown window glaſs of all ſizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.
Coach and plate glaſs.
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